

REMARKS

No claims are amended, cancelled, or added. Thus, Claims 100-131 are pending in the application.

I. SUBMITTED PTO FORM 1449 NOT ACKNOWLEDGED BY EXAMINER

The Applicant filed an Information Disclosure Statement with PTO Form 1449 on November 19, 2010, but Applicant has not received an initialed PTO Form 1449 to acknowledge receipt and consideration of the references. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner kindly initial and supply a copy of the initialed PTO Form 1449 with the next communication.

II. ISSUES RELATED TO THE PRIOR ART – SECTION 103 – KORNELSON AND THOMSON

Claims 100-131 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over “Kornelson” (US 7139779) in view of “Thomson” (US 2004/0034615). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 100 and 116

Claims 100 and 116 each recites in part:

*“a source ETL application **receiving, from a user, input** that selects one or more **database objects** to be transported from **a source database** to a target database”*

No combination of Kornelson and Thomson teaches or suggests the quoted feature.

The Office Action relies on Kornelson at col. 5, lines 45-60 and figure 3 to allegedly teach the quoted feature. The cited passage describes extracting information

from server log files, transforming the information, and storing the information in a data warehouse. It appears that the Office Action broadly interprets a database so that a log file is considered to be equivalent to the claimed source database. However, such an interpretation is unreasonably broad in light of Applicant's specification. Applicant's disclosure relates to database systems. There are many words in the specification that pertain to a database management system and not to a log file. For example, the definitions section on page 8 includes definitions for database terminology that is not relevant to a log file such as: view, tablespace, and stored procedures. A person of ordinary skill in the art would not have interpreted a log file as a database system as described in Applicant's specification. Thus, Examiner's interpretation of database is unreasonably broad. Using a proper interpretation of "database", Kornelson does not disclose a source database. Furthermore, database objects are not extracted from Kornelson's log files because a log file contains log entries; a log file does not contain database objects. In addition, the cited passage does not describe receiving **input from a user** that selects one or more log entries (or any other subset of a log file) to be transported to a data warehouse. Kornelson describes potentially 500 servers providing data to be stored in the data warehouse. In such an environment, it would not be practical to rely on user input to select database objects to transport. Thus, Kornelson does not provide the quoted feature, and Thomson is not alleged to provide the quoted feature.

Claims 100 and 116 each recites in part:

*"wherein said **source database metadata identifies a set of tablespaces** that store data for the one or more database objects **to be transported**, and said set of tablespaces is in a format that is understandable by the target database;"*

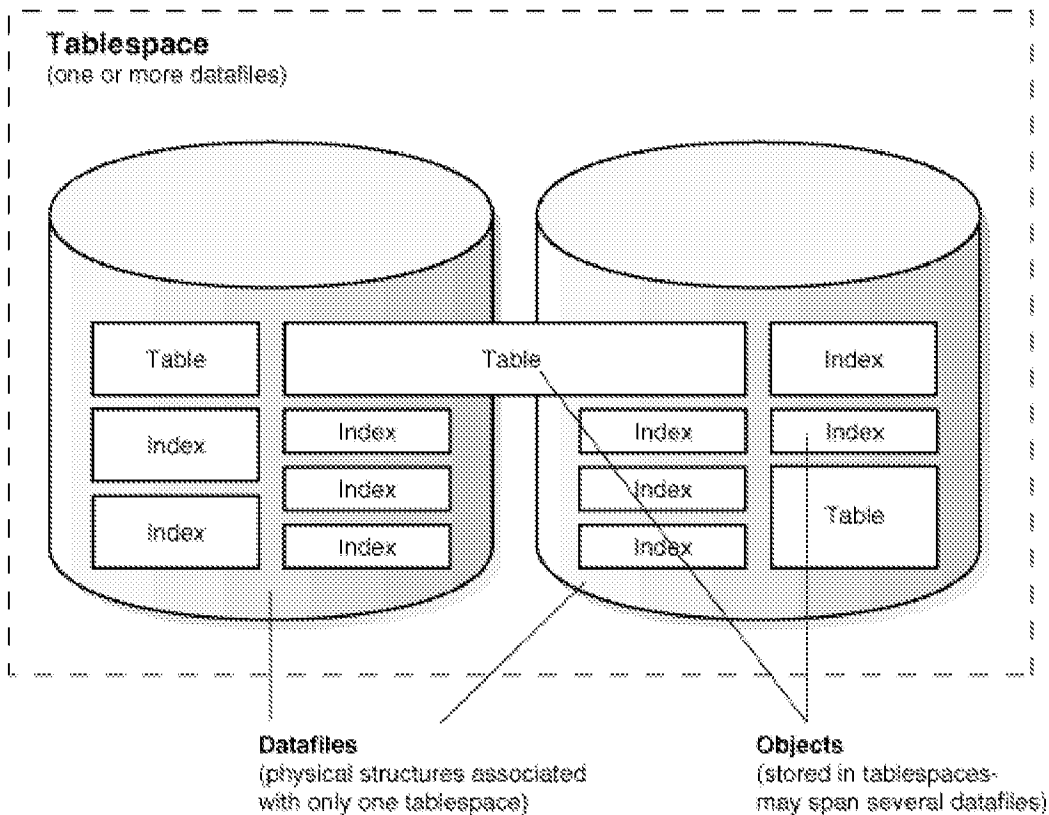
Neither Kornelson nor Thomson teaches or suggests the quoted feature.

The Office Action relies on the passage at paragraph Column 7, lines 5-35 of Kornelsen to allegedly teach the entire quoted feature. The cited passage describes the creation of fact files and dimension files that are constructed from data extracted from the log files. However, as explained above, Kornelson does not disclose a source database, and thus, could not disclose source database metadata. Even if it were reasonable to consider a log file equivalent to a source database and a dimension file as equivalent to source database metadata, Kornelson's dimension file does **not identify a set of tablespaces** that store data for the one or more database objects to be transported.

The cited passage also describes the construction of fact tables and dimension tables in the target data warehouse database, but the fact tables and dimension tables do not identify a set of tablespaces. In fact, in general, a database table is not, and does not, identify a tablespace. The figure below is taken from a document on Oracle's web site:

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28318/physical.htm.

The figure depicts the relationship between tablespaces and tables. A table is a database object, whereas a tablespace is comprised of one or more physical data files in the file system for storing database objects. Each database object is contained within a tablespace, but may span more than one data file. Also, a table does not identify the tablespace in which the table is stored, or any other tablespace. Thus, a table does not identify a tablespace.

Figure 3-1 Datafiles and Tablespaces

Kornelson's dimension tables and fact tables only come into existence when the dimension tables and fact tables are **created in the target** database. Once they exist in the target database, they are merged with the pre-existing, corresponding data warehouse tables. The dimension tables and fact tables are not *"to be transported."*

Thomson does not, nor is it alleged to, teach the quoted feature. There is no mention of tablespaces in Thomson, nor is there any other equivalent structure in Thomson that teaches or suggests the quoted feature.

Also, Claims 100 and 116 each recites in part:

"a target database system incorporating a copy of said set of tablespaces that store said data for at least one of said one or more database objects, wherein incorporating said copy of said set of tablespaces includes modifying the target database metadata to define said copy of said set of

tablespaces as a set of tablespaces that are used to store said data for at least one of said one or more database objects.”

No combination of Kornelson and Thomson teaches or suggests the quoted feature.

The Office Action relies on column 12, lines 1-15 to allegedly teach the quoted feature. However, the cited passage is part of a general description of a computing environment in which Kornelson’s approach may be used. There is no mention in the cited passage of target databases, tablespaces, target database metadata or any equivalent element thereof. The claimed one or more database objects are the objects transported from the source database, and the data for the one or more objects are stored in a set of tablespaces. There is no disclosure anywhere in Kornelson of incorporating into the target database tablespaces that store data for the claimed one or more database objects, nor is there any disclosure of modifying target database metadata to define the copy of the set of tablespaces to be used to store data for at least one of the claimed one or more database objects. Thomson does not, nor is it alleged to teach the quoted feature.

Applicant has identified several features of Claims 100 and 116 that are not taught or suggested by Kornelson and Thomson, alone or in combination. Therefore, Claims 100 and 116 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Kornelson and Thomson. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claims 108 and 124

Claims 108 and 124 recite features that are very similar to the quoted features of Claims 100 and 116:

“wherein said source database metadata identifies a set of tablespaces that store data for the one or more database objects to be transported, and said set of tablespaces is in a format that is understandable by the target database;”

This claim feature is identical to a claim feature in Claims 100 and 116 that was shown above to be patentable over Kornelson and Thomson.

“modifying said target database metadata to define a copy of said set of tablespaces as a set of tablespaces that are used to store said data for at least one of said one or more database objects.”

This claim feature is very similar to the claim feature recited in Claims 100 and 116.

Neither Kornelson nor Thomson, and thus, no combination thereof, describes modifying target database metadata to define a copy of tablespaces to be the set of tablespaces that are used to store data for one or more database objects. The Office Action states that Claims 108 and 124 are rejected for the same reasons as for Claims 100 and 116. Thus, the arguments given above that traverse the rejection of Claims 100 and 116 also traverse the rejection of Claims 108 and 124. Therefore, Claims 108 and 124 are each patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Kornelson and Thomson.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Dependent Claims

Each of the claims not discussed thus far is directly or indirectly dependent on one of the independent claims that have been shown above to be patentable over the combination of Kornelson and Thomson. The dependent claims are patentable over the combination of Kornelson and Thomson for at least the same reasons as for their independent base claim by virtue of their dependency. Therefore, each of the dependent claims is patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over the combination of Kornelson and Thomson. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

In addition, each of the dependent claims introduces one or more additional features that independently render it patentable. However, due to the fundamental

differences already identified, to expedite the positive resolution of this case a separate discussion of those features is not included at this time.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that all pending claims are patentable over the art of record, including the art cited but not applied. Accordingly, allowance of all claims is hereby respectfully solicited.

If any applicable fee is missing or insufficient, throughout the pendency of this application, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any applicable fees and to credit any overpayments to our Deposit Account No. 50-1302.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is believed that such contact would further the examination of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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